

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1884.

No. 7.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 12, 1884.

Sir John Macdonald has returned to Ottawa. The franchise bill has passed the house of lords.

Attorney-general Miller, of Manitoba, has resigned.

English steamers are being fitted out to run the French blockade of Formosa.

The Mahdi continues the siege of Amderman. Thirty rebels were killed recently at Suakim.

The government will increase the number of post-office savings banks in Manitoba in January.

Allen, vice-president of the Young Ireland society, recently arrested for treason-felony, has been liberated.

There is a small-pox epidemic at Belleville, Ont. One hundred and fifty cases are reported and one death.

A reward of one thousand dollars has been offered for the capture of the murderer of Beard, near Golden city, B. C.

Blanchet, provincial-secretary of Quebec, has entered an action against the Globe. Twenty thousand dollars damage is claimed.

Bradlaugh has been found guilty of a misdemeanor for voting in the British house of commons. He has been refused a new trial.

Hamilton was elected mayor of Winnipeg by 467 majority. Ten out of the twelve nominations on the citizens' ticket of councillors were elected.

CALGARY, Dec. 11, 1884.

Snowing.

Weather stormy.

Skating rink opens to-night.

Freeze's store took fire on Sunday last, but very little damage was done.

Fortin leaves for Edmonton to take charge of the H. B. Co. post at Lac Ste. Anne.

A fire occurred in White's paint shop on Monday, but was subdued with very little damage.

Train service only weekly for the winter. Trains arrive from the east on Thursday and go east on Saturday.

Dr. Lindsay was thrown from his horse, his shoulder put out of joint and his head cut, but not dangerously.

CALGARY.

The particulars of the Beard murder case, as far as ascertained, are as follows: Beard had been running cargoes of spirits into Golden city and was on his way across the lines for more when he was waylaid and shot. The party consisted of three—Beard, his packer, and another man. Some two and a half miles past Johnston's house, on the Kootenay trail, the murderer had concealed himself by utilizing the hollow formed by the roots of a fallen tree, with an additional screen of logs. On the approach of the party he fired, instantly killing Beard, the shot passing through him below the point of the heart. His next cartridge failed to go off, but before the others could do anything he had shot the packer, the bullet entering his leg a little below the knee. It passed upward causing a very severe flesh wound. The men saved their lives by running for the bush, and made their way back to Johnston's house, who, upon returning with them to the scene, found that Beard had been partially stripped, the packs cut open and \$4,000 known to be in Beard's possession gone. The man was described by the blacksmith, who was one of the party, as being six feet high, with sandy beard. This answers to the description of a man well known around Golden city, and with some additional evidence now in the possession of the authorities, will tend to the speedy bringing to justice of the scoundrel.

From reports there is a frequency of shooting affairs at the end of the track that is deplorable, and a general clearing out of the roughs is desirable.

Rumor says that the Herchmer assault case was totally foreign to the supposed midnight attack. The colonel is going on a three months' furlough.

The civic elections have been the interesting topic until the culmination yesterday in the election of the people's ticket. The opposition brought out by the Herald clique failed miserably. We are now regaled with the consolation that henceforth they are a conservative paper. As we have already a decided conservative paper here, the universal opinion is that they would have stood on a better footing if they had stuck to their colors.

Mrs. Sarah Corrigan, of St. Andrews, Manitoba, aged eighty, who has been stone blind for the past seventy years, recently fully recovered her sight without any treatment whatever.

LOCAL.

J. WALTER is quite ill.

THRESHING is not finished yet.

WHITEFISH, 8 cts. apiece in town.

No snow south of the Black mud.

CHRISTMAS, a week from Thursday.

RED DEER and Bow river still open.

R. F. SHAW left for Calgary on Tuesday.

D. McLeod arrived from Calgary on Tuesday.

PRAIRIE fires, running between here and Bow river.

H. S. YOUNG arrived from Lac la Biche on Sunday last.

VOTING on the Edmonton school district on Saturday next.

THOS. DUNLOP left for Calgary and Winnipeg on Wednesday.

CHIEF FACTOR Hardisty arrived from Calgary on Sunday last.

AN assistant agent for the land office here is expected by next mail.

A SECOND skating rink is to be cleared on the river near the lower mill.

C. W. SUTTER, of Sinclair & Co., and wife, are expected by the next mail.

No logs will be taken out this winter for either of the Edmonton sawmills.

A. OMAND's straw stack, on the south side, was burned on Tuesday night last.

ADAM HOWSE arrived on Friday from Calgary with freight for the H. B. Co.

School, which has been closed for the past two weeks, will re-open on Monday.

STEPS are being taken to have a school district erected at Fort Saskatchewan.

TIMBER is on the ground for a new bridge across the Sturgeon at Kelly Bros. farm.

ALBERT ANDERSON arrived from Calgary on Friday, with freight for A. Macdonald & Co.

It is said that there are eighty timber limits taken on the Saskatchewan, above Edmonton.

THE body of J. K. McCauley arrived at Calgary on Saturday last, in time for the afternoon train.

SURPRISE party at Kelly Bros., Cut Bank farm, on Thursday night. The surprisers were from town.

STEWART & BANNERMAN, this week sold a lot on Fraser avenue, Pritchard estate, to Thos. Stewart for \$100.

W. L. WOOD, of the H. B. Co., will leave for Calgary next week to take a position in the H. B. business there.

J. A. McDUGALL & Co. have purchased 400 sacks of native flour from the St. Albert mission authorities, ground in the Sturgeon river mill.

W. WILSON, dental surgeon, who arrived on Monday last, with D. McLeod, will practice during the ensuing month in Dr. Munro's residence.

WHAT was apparently a prairie fire was noticed south-east of town, in the direction of Hay lakes, on Tuesday and Wednesday nights last.

THE average cost of the oxen purchased for the L. D. in this settlement was \$120 a yoke. Two hundred dollars a yoke was the highest price paid.

REPORTED that two school districts are to be erected in St. Albert settlement and one on the St. Albert road, where there is a school already established.

W. LATIMER and K. Powell have taken the contract to bring in the boiler for the gold mining company as soon as sufficient snow comes for sleighing.

TELEGRAPH line went down on Thursday about thirty miles this side of Battleford and began working again on Friday afternoon. It was cut by Indians.

It is proposed to organize a school district in the Sturgeon river settlement. The building now used as a church will be used as a school house for the time being.

T. STEWART removed his house from his claim near Little mountain to town on Tuesday last, locating it on Fraser avenue, Pritchard estate, opposite Mr. T. Henderson's.

Two four-horse and two six-horse teams belonging to Ad. McPherson are expected to arrive shortly with loads of green apples, fresh oysters, whiskey and other Christmas groceries.

Owing to the slippery condition of the hills on each side of the river the freight arriving by McPherson's carts had to be brought across in bob-sleighs, as the cattle were unable to descend the hill on the south side with the carts safely. The freight was chiefly for Brown & Curry, Ross Bros. and the St. Albert telephone line.

THE town is now fully supplied with a winter stock of goods of all kinds. Although our population has increased it does not take so much to stock the place as when money was more plentiful.

ONLY one train a week each way between Winnipeg and Calgary this winter, and two between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw. The Calgary train arrives from the east on Thursday evening and leaves on Saturday afternoon.

On Thursday evening last Sam. Renaud tied his horse to a tree near Hardisty & Fraser's mill and left him all night. In the morning when he went for the horse he found that he had fallen over the steep bank and hung himself.

SEVENTEEN carts of Ad. McPherson's, in charge of J. Westway, arrived on the south side on Sunday, nineteen days out from Calgary. The roads are very bad for cattle, wearing their feet out rapidly and making quick travelling impossible.

WHILE going to skate on Thursday night, Jas. Ross, of Ross Bros., lost his pocket book containing several hundred dollars in cash and cheques. He missed it shortly after reaching the ice, and immediately started in search. Luckily he was successful.

THE McLeod Gazette of Nov. 28 has new and improved brand cuts, a better heading, and a libel suit. The Gazette is going ahead. Captain Cotton and Dr. Kennedy are complainants in the libel suit. A strike from the shoulder paper like the Gazette is a perpetual menace to the residents of glass houses, and they, no doubt, would feel immensely relieved if it could be throttled.

WHEN the river closed the ice was very rough and no skating was expected unless a rink was established. The succeeding mild weather, however, flooded the rough ice, and when it turned cold made it smooth as glass. Light snow fell on Friday night, but a strong wind on Monday cleared the ice once more, and on every evening of the week a large number of skaters enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

A. W. COLMAN arrived from Whitefish lake on Saturday evening. He has established trading posts for the winter at Whitefish lake and Lac la Biche. Trade is dull as no hunt has been made yet. Roads were bare and icy all the way in until the snow of Friday night improved them. The Vermillion was still unsafe to cross at the ford. Very few fish are being caught in the lakes. Crops are somewhat frozen, and potatoes at Lac la Biche are very small.

Just at present an oatmeal mill would be a great benefit to this district. The crop of oats is excellent, while that of wheat and barley is below the average. As no horse work of any account is going on and money is scarce, probably the amount fed to horses will not be large and the price, consequently, will be low. If there was an oatmeal mill the oats, now only horse food, could be converted into human food and made to replace to a great extent the shortage of the wheat crop.

It is proposed to abandon that portion of the present travelled trail between Edmonton and Calgary extending from the Battle to the Red Deer river, taking in preference a line a few miles further east. The new trail will leave the present one a few miles beyond Cavote's place at the leaving of Battle river and go close along the river, thereby avoiding the swamps which lie half way between the leaving and the crossing. A couple of miles below the present ford is a rapid, where a little work on each side would make an excellent ford. The river would be crossed here, and the right bank of a creek, which comes from the south into Battle river, followed to its source. This would lead to the summit of the range of hills which lie north and south a few miles east of the present trail. This summit would be followed to the Red Deer at the mouth of the Blind Man. The Red Deer would be crossed there and the present trail entered again a little south of the Salt lakes which lie about twenty miles south of the present Red Deer crossing. This proposed trail was explored in the fall by Donald McLeod at the request of the lieutenant-governor, and is pronounced by him quite practicable. He was only three and a half hours in riding from the proposed ford to the mouth of Blind river, and thinks that the proposed trail is at least twelve miles shorter than the present one, besides being much better. There are no creeks to cross more than a couple of feet in width. The Blind river and Wolf creek would be avoided, as also the wet country lying between Blind Man and Red Deer.

THE Sturgeon river settlers, to the number of fifteen, have been out in strong force for the past few days cutting a trail on the road allowance extending from the Sturgeon river church to town. They had it finished to Lauder's on Friday night, cut out through the bluffs wide enough to let a wagon pass through. There are very few impediments on the road, and it will need but little work to make it good all the year round. The opening of the road allowance was made necessary by the trail formerly used being fenced up by parties making improvements on the claims through which it passed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH OYSTERS, just arrived, at Brown & Curry's.

XMAS CARDS in great variety, arrived by mail, at John Sinclair & Co's.

FOR SALE.—A first-class driving horse, with harness, buckboard, cutter and robes. Apply at the H. B. Co. store.

BOB SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—A pair of first-class light farm Bob-Sleighs, for sale cheap. Apply at the BULLETIN office.

ESTRAY.—Came on the premises of the subscriber about the 10th of November a red cow with white marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take the animal away. J. NORRIS, sr.

W. WILSON, L. D. S. Teeth filled, extracted or replaced, and all other dental operations performed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office with Dr. Munro, Main street, Edmonton. Don't wait until your teeth ache before you have them attended to.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The largest stock of

FANCY GOODS

Ever brought into the North-West

NOW OPENED

AT

WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

TOILET BRUSHES,

TOPS,

PIPES,

CIGARS,

WRITING DESKS,

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BRACKETS,

FRAMES,

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NOTIONS of every kind.

A Beautiful assortment of

XMAS CARDS.

ALL AT

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Call and examine our stock.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Notices of births, deaths and marriages inserted free, on request. **FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, DEC. 13, 1884.

CREMATION has become too common. Incineration is now the word.

"CANADIAN Nileist" the Hamilton Spectator calls a member of the Sudan expedition.

A PROPOSAL is made to sell the churches and devote the proceeds to religious purposes. Winnipeg should take the hint.

THE Toronto Mail lately libeled A. L. Senecal, of Quebec infancy. He entered an action, but has withdrawn it paying the costs. Failure of an attempt to black mail.

THE editor of the London Advertiser announces himself at the head of the editorial column as "Hon. D. Mills, editor-in-chief." Some of the papers are saying that "egotist-in-chief" would hit the mark better.

THE Joseph Hall agricultural machinery works at Oshawa, Ontario, have shut down, and the concern been forced into liquidation. It was to benefit concerns such as this that the extra tax was placed on agricultural implements suitable for North-West use. A tax which is a direct injury to one party and no benefit to the other should surely be abolished.

FRENCH ascendancy in the home of the Puritans is one of the possibilities following on the large immigration of Canadians to the New England States, with the emigration westward of the native-born citizens. The Toronto News draws this deduction from the recent election of four French Canadian representatives to the Maine legislature.

THE Hamilton Spectator, of Nov. 11th, says: "Manitoba is an unfortunate province. It has been drowned by floods, devastated by locusts, desolated by blizzards and trodden in mud by the iron heel, and now it is suffering under a revival of the cat-o-nine-tails, and W. Frank Lynn's letters to the newspapers." In its issue of Nov. 14th it says: "The traitorous grits are doing all they can to injure Manitoba, but their power for evil grows less from year to year." Judging from the first extract the Spec intends that the good work shall not stop on account of the failure of those miserable grits to succeed in it.

WHAT property shall be exempt from municipal taxation is becoming a vexed question in Ontario, especially in the towns. Exemption is allowed on certain property theoretically because its mere presence in the town contributes sufficient to the general welfare without additional contribution in the shape of taxes. This seems to be putting the cart before the horse. Buildings are erected and businesses established, not for the purpose of making a town at a certain point, but because that particular point is suitable for the purpose required. Municipal organization and taxes follow as a necessary to the existence of the town and a benefit to all property within its limits for the benefit of each individual portion. Every building or business in a town helps to constitute it a town, and is therefore a certain amount of benefit to it; so that if all property that is a special benefit to a town should be exempt—and if one why not all—all would be exempt, there would be no taxation and could be no municipal organization.

ON the strength of her navy Great Britain's commercial prosperity depends. Iron-clad has been added to iron-clad until a year or two ago it was considered equal to the combined fleets of the rest of the world. But other nations have also been building, and it is found that so far from Britain's fleet equalling those of all other nations combined, it but little exceeds in strength the navies of other single powers. Besides, a recent close examination has developed the fact that it is not as strong as has been represented, and that some of the most costly war vessels are practically useless. But above all, the invention of stronger shooting cannon, of torpedoes and of dynamite, have rendered armor plate as useless against present means of attack as the old coats of mail were against musket bullets. Luckily, the British government has awakened to the facts of the case in time of peace, while as yet no evil has resulted from the defects, and while there is time and opportunity to remedy them.

I. D. OXEN.

THE action of the Indian Department in purchasing such a large number of cattle in this vicinity for use by the Indians of the agency, cannot be too highly commended. Although not compelled by treaty to make this purchase, the making of it is none the less politic. One great, or indeed chief, object of the department in dealing with the Indians should be and is to induce them to become self-supporting. That they can never become so without adequate means is apparent, and not less so, that if they are ever to have those means they must be provided with them by government. An intelligent and energetic white man placed in their circumstances would find it almost or altogether impossible to rise in life by his own exertions. How then can the Indians, knowing nothing of the art of work, and sadly lacking in the necessary energy, be expected to do so, especially when the number of mouths to be filled are out of all proportion to the number of hands whose exertions should fill them? Crop cannot be raised unless the land is broken, and the land cannot be broken without oxen or other animals.

Under the former system, with only one or two yoke of cattle to each band of 200 souls or over, enough breaking could not be done to make it interesting or worth the while of Indians to stay away from their hunt. It must be remembered that even Indians desire and require to eat and be clothed, in order to live, and even should the government issue rations regularly, those rations, at best, are never more than sufficient for a bare subsistence. Therefore there was always a tendency among the better and more energetic class, who would make the best farm workers, to take to the woods when opportunity offered, to the neglect of their farms, hoping to improve their condition temporarily, at least, by making a good hunt. The case stood somewhat in this wise: If they worked hard and the crop turned out well they would not have nearly enough to live on, and would be hungry accordingly, and if it did not turn out well they would only be hungry any way. Certainly the amount of encouragement contained in this prospect was not dazzling. It is true that now the opportunity is offered them to better their condition they may not improve it; but this, experiment alone will tell. Giving them the opportunity, they may improve, while without it they certainly could not and would not.

Besides the large increase in the number of the cattle, a portion of them at least, are to be given outright to individual members of the band. Formerly the cattle were only loaned and might be taken back by the department or transferred from one band to another. It can be easily seen that this condition would furnish a first-class excuse to any one who did not desire to take any trouble with the cattle, for not taking care of them, and that the cattle would suffer in consequence, which, as a matter of fact, they did. In the care of the band merely, and not belonging to it, what was every body's business nobody attended to. Now, if any ambition is left in the Indians at all the absolute ownership of the cattle will be an inducement to attend carefully to them.

Under the former method of purchasing it was too often the case that oxen were sent the bands which they could do nothing with. This purchase, being made by a man conversant both with cattle and Indians, and who will in all probability have to initiate some of the Indians into the management of some of these particular oxen, is a guarantee that at least this difficulty will not arise in the present case.

A feature not of the least importance is that, contrary also to former custom, instead of the cattle being brought in from distant points, at heavy expense, unacclimated and at risk of loss, they have all been purchased in the immediate neighborhood of where they are required, are thoroughly acclimated and can be held safely and at trifling expense until required for actual use, while the cash thus expended goes to benefit the settlers of the country and the country itself, instead of going to outsiders, who have no interest in it except to make money out of it. It is to be hoped that the policy of purchasing oxen in the country will be followed out by the purchase

of all other supplies required, such as flour, beef and pork, that the district affords, thereby materially benefitting the pioneers and doing no injustice to either the department or the Indians.

At every session of parliament for the past three or four years there has been a re-vote of the sum of \$10,000 for the erection of a lunatic asylum in the North-West. The money has never been expended, and lunatics are still lodged in lock-ups throughout the country or shipped off to the Manitoba penitentiary. Worse still, there seems to be no method of legal procedure in cases of lunacy, or if there is anything of the kind it is not known or not made use of either for the disposition of the persons or their estates. Generally the course pursued is remarkably simple. The unfortunate is known to be a danger to the community, and by common consent is placed by his relatives or guardians in police custody, where he remains until removed to Manitoba penitentiary or some other place. Of course, while in custody he gets no expert medical attendance, through which he might recover, and his relatives take care of his property as suits themselves. The case of Donald Todd, of Battle river, lately in custody at Ft. Saskatchewan, is out of the ordinary course, and shows the imperative necessity of something being done both for individual and public protection. This man, well known and respected, the head of a family and in comfortable circumstances, with no adult blood relations in the country, through illness or other causes falls into a moody state of mind in which he believes he is being hunted for his life. In this mood he is dangerous to his family and friends and a terror to the people of the neighborhood, as they abhor the idea of injuring a lunatic and yet are in danger of injury at his hands. On recommendation of the lieutenant-governor he is induced to come to Ft. Saskatchewan, and there is taken in charge by the police. A man is placed as caretaker over his farm and stock, the latter being numerous and of considerable value. The police, while he is in their custody can find nothing wrong with him. He is perfectly sane and quiet. He requires new clothing. They have no authority to provide him with it, so he provides himself. No provision is made in their instructions for his maintenance. Under the circumstances they do not feel justified in holding him and notify the lieutenant-governor to that effect. On a report getting abroad that he is to be let out, the caretaker of his place clears out in fear, leaving the stock to be lost and everything to go to ruin, while the people petition in writing that he be not liberated. On the one hand, the police are certainly not justified in keeping the man in jail without something more than a mere request that he be so kept; and on the other, if he is discharged and subsequently does any damage they will be blamed. If there is any federal statute covering such cases it should certainly be unearthed and made use of; and if not, the much-abused North-West council should at the first opportunity lay down some rule which would prevent the recurrence of such a dead lock as the present. In the meantime it would appear that the judge or judges are the proper parties to take this particular case in hand and see that justice is done the man, his family and the community. It should also be a reminder to the federal government of the necessity of putting the often-voted \$10,000 to the use for which it was meant, by providing a place where such unfortunates can receive proper care and treatment. It is a sin and disgrace that in these North-West territories a man must be held in jail or sent to penitentiary for misfortune as well as crime.

In his speech at Augusta, Maine, on his defeat, Blaine hung out the old time bloody shirt as his rallying standard for the republican party. The illegal control of the polls in the south by the white men prevented the actual republican majority of negroes from voting, thereby electing his opponent. If Mr. Blaine and his friends had been content to have allowed the south to go its own way when it wanted to it would not now have interfered with his ambition, and the voting of the negroes would have been none of his

funeral. It is poetic justice that his successful efforts to keep the south in the union against its will, should result, on his own evidence, in his political overthrow.

A PROTECTIONIST paper explains, on the steel rails purchase of the syndicate, that the national policy does not protect the manufacture of steel rails, because none are manufactured in the country; therefore their manufacture cannot be protected. But why are there none? Why do not the tall chimneys of steel rail foundries pierce the skies of Canada? Hundreds of thousands of dollars are sent out of the country annually for their purchase. A sufficiently heavy duty would compel the establishment of foundries. Why has not the duty been put on? What is sauce for the North-West goose in the matter of agricultural implements should be sauce for the eastern railroad gander in the matter of steel rails. By all means let this drain on the country's prosperity, this jug-handled, fly-on-the-wheel policy, be altered. If protection really does protect let all parties share in the benefits of that protection.

W. R. ROBERTS.

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Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc.

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GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

59 and 60. If the witness in any case is too ill or infirm to attend court, or if about to leave the territories, or residing outside the territories, the judge may allow his evidence to be taken by a commission appointed by him. The cost of this commission may be taxed to either party as the judge directs.

61. The clerk shall provide forms approved by the judge in cases where the forms given in the appendix are not suitable.

62. Interlocutory or collateral proceedings in a cause shall be by summons from the clerk, returnable before the judge at such times and places as he may direct.

63. No writ of execution or of attachment shall be executed outside the judicial district in which the same has been issued.

64. All actions against public officers on account of any thing purporting to be done in pursuance of duty, shall be commenced in the division where the act was committed, within six months thereafter and after one month's notice has been given in writing to the person complained against.

65. Any person who has commenced a suit, the process wherein was served before the suing out of a writ of attachment against the same defendant, may, notwithstanding the suing out of a writ of attachment, proceed to judgment and execution on his writ in the usual manner; but, if the judge so orders, subject to the prior satisfaction of all costs of suing out and executing the attachment.

66. Writs of execution against the same person shall have priority according to their delivery to the sheriff or other officer charged with their execution; and attachments shall have priority as aforesaid, and shall hold as against executions in other suits against the same party, the property seized under the said attachments; provided that the priority hereby given to attachments shall cease if the attaching creditor fails to proceed to judgment at the sitting of the court next after the issue of the attachment.

67. If the creditor or his agent, or any person indebted to him in a less sum than \$50, makes affidavit as to the debt, and also (1) that the debtor has absconded from the North-West territories, leaving personal property liable to seizure under execution for debt, (2) or has attempted to remove such personal property out of the said territories or from one judicial district to another, (3) or keeps concealed to avoid service of process, (4) or has assigned or secreted any such property with intent to defraud his creditors, and that such affidavit is not made from any malicious motive, (5) and such affidavit is verified by the affidavit of one credible witness, the clerk shall issue a writ of attachment, and the sheriff shall seize and sell accordingly; provided that in cases where the debtor has absconded from the territories leaving no wife or family behind, no property of such debtor shall be exempt from seizure.

68. If no summons has been previously issued the issue of a writ of attachment shall be considered the commencement of the action; and a copy of such writ shall be served on the debtor at the time of making any seizure thereunder, or as soon thereafter as possible; or if personal service cannot be executed then on some grown up resident of the place where the seizure is made; or if no person is resident posted in a conspicuous place on the premises.

69. When returned such writ of attachment shall be accompanied by an inventory of the property seized and the approximate value thereof.

70. Upon the seizure of any property under the writ described the debtor may have it returned to him upon giving the seizing officer sufficient security for such debt as the plaintiff may establish on the trial, and the costs incurred.

71. Where a writ of attachment has been issued after the service of a summons the case shall be proceeded with as if no such writ had been issued.

72. If it appears to the judge at the trial that the creditor who sued out the writ of attachment had no reasonable ground for doing so he shall recover no costs.

73. In case any live stock or perishable goods or chattels, or articles that cannot be safely or conveniently taken care of are attached, the seizing officer shall have them valued on oath by two competent persons; and in case the plaintiff desires it and deposits with the seizing officer a bond approved by him for double the appraised value of the articles, conditioned for the payment of the appraised value to the defendant, together with all costs and damages incurred in case judgment is not obtained by him, then such articles shall be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, after not less than ten days notice. But if any of the articles are of such a nature as not to admit of that delay such articles shall be sold forthwith, and the proceeds held for the purposes for which the property was seized.

74. Whenever any debt, not being a claim strictly for damages, is due, and a debt is due the debtor from a third party, the party to whom the first mentioned debt is due, called the primary creditor, may attach and recover sufficient of any debt due his debtor

from any such debtor, called the garnishee; subject always to the rights of other parties to the debts owing from such garnishee; provided that no debt due to an employee in respect of his wages shall be liable to attachment to the extent of one month's wages, not exceeding \$50.

75. Summonses shall be issued upon the primary debtor and garnishee and proceedings shall thenceforward be the same as in ordinary cases in court, the garnishee having all the rights and privileges of a defendant, but execution shall not issue against a garnishee for a greater amount than is owing by him to the primary creditor until the amount owing has become due and payable.

76. A summons may only be issued against a garnishee on the affidavit of a primary creditor or his duly authorized agent, which shall state (1) when the primary claim is a judgment, that such judgment was recovered and when, how much thereof remains unsatisfied, and that one or more of the parties named resident in the judicial division in which proceedings are sought to be had are indebted to the primary debtor, (2) when judgment has not been recovered, that the primary debtor is indebted to the primary creditor in the amount and for the causes set forth in the statement of claim annexed to the summons, and that one or more of the parties named resident in the judicial division within which proceedings are sought to be had are indebted to the primary debtor.

77. In all cases under this ordinance, all parties interested are entitled to set up any defence why the debt sought to be garnished should not be paid to account of the primary creditor.

78. The garnishee shall not be liable to the costs of the proceedings, except in so far as they are incurred by his setting up an untenable defence, subject to this the costs shall be at the discretion of the judge.

79. When a garnishee pays money into court and the primary creditor fails in his case, the primary debtor shall be entitled to an order to have the money, or such part as he is entitled to, paid over to him at any time previous to the service of a new garnished summons on the clerk of the court. Service of summons upon the garnishee shall have the effect (subject to the rights of other parties) of attaching sufficient of the debts owing by him to the primary debtor to satisfy the primary creditor's claim, and a payment into court by him of the debt so attached shall be a discharge to that extent of the debt owed by him to the primary creditor; and any payment by the garnishee after service of summons on him to any other than the clerk of the court shall be void.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

FRESH ARRIVAL OF A

LARGE STOCK

OF

COAL OIL,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, and

HARDWARE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

AT

A. MACDONALD & CO'S.

A

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

TOYS

AND

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FOR THE

MILLION.

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

ON

ROAD IN.

JNO. A. McDUGALL & CO.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the boat, boiler and engine of the Goldpan, now lying at Point le Pée, together with ropes, blocks, pitch, oakum, portable forge, blacksmith's tools, iron (round and bar) etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. MULKINS. Edmonton, Oct 11th, 1884.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse-power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cockshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cold blinder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district, G. A. BLAKE, Belmont farm.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Clause 122 of the Dominion Lands Act of 1883, 46 Victoria, chapter 17, enacts as follows: If any person knowingly and wilfully pulls down, defaces, alters or removes any mound, post or monument, erected, planted or placed in any original survey under the provisions of this act, or under the authority of any order in council, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall be punishable accordingly; and if any person knowingly and wilfully defaces, alters, or removes any other mound or land mark, post or monument placed by any Dominion Lands Surveyor to mark any limit boundary or angle at any township, section, or other legal sub-division, lot, or parcel of land in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof before any competent court, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of such court—such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to be for a longer period than three months, without any prejudice to any civil remedy which any party may have against such offender or offenders for damages occasioned by reason of such offence. Any person transgressing this provision of the law will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor.—D. L. MACPHERSON, Minister of the Interior.

\$25 TO \$50 PER DAY can easily be made using the OLD RELIABLE VICTOR Well-boring and Rock-drilling Machinery. We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. The well-merited success which has crowned our efforts during the past few years, and with EXCELSIOR for our motto, we are monarch of all in every country of the world. Our machinery is operated by either man, horse or steam, and works very rapidly. They range in size from 3-inch to 4½ feet in diameter, and will bore or drill to any required depth. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of earth, soft sand and limestone, bituminous stone, coal, slate, hard pan, gravel, lava, boulders, serpentine and conglomerate rock, and guaranteed to make the best of wells in quick sand. They are tight running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable, and as knowledgeable as the very best and most practical machine extant. They are endorsed by some of the highest state officials. They are also used extensively in prospecting for coal, gold, silver, coal oil and all kinds of minerals. And for sinking artesian wells and coal shafts, etc., they are unexcelled. We also furnish engines, boilers, wind mills, hydraulic rams, horse powers, brick machines, mining tools, portable forges, rock drills and machinery of all kinds. Good active agents wanted in every country in the world. Victor Well Boring and Machine Co., St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. 511 Pine Street. State in what paper you saw this.

GENERAL NEWS.

In 76 days 7,000 persons died of cholera in Naples, Italy.

The capital of the Federal bank is to be reduced to \$1,250,000.

Spalluncheon valley, B. C., has yielded good crops this season.

The Scott Act has been carried in Norfolk, Ont., by 1,000 majority.

The last C. P. R. boat was to leave Port Arthur on November 25th.

Maud S. cut down her record to 2:31 at Lexington, Kentucky, on Nov. 11th.

Two thousand five hundred men are at work on the C. P. R. above Kamloops.

Chinatown, Victoria, is reported to be utterly polluted with fever-breeding matter.

The Nile expedition is run on temperance principles. The health of the men is excellent.

Latest news from Gordon says that the Mahdi is encamped one day's march from Khartoum.

The Maritime provinces favor Jamaica annexation and don't believe that the subject is dead yet.

Sir Robert Torrens, the promoter of the Torrens system of land transfer in Australia, died lately.

Vice-president Hendricks declared squarely for tariff for revenue purposes only during the campaign.

A Winnipegger named Jackson has victimized Victoria, B.C., to the amount of a few hundreds.

Cornwall and Kirwin, charged with having committed unnatural crimes in Dublin, have been acquitted.

Logan is out of the mayoralty contest in Winnipeg, but Conklin will enter the contest against Hamilton.

Train wreckers in Texas lately caused the death of ten and injury of fifteen persons, by derailing a passenger train.

Extensive preparations are being made to hold a world's fair, or exhibition, in New Orleans during the present winter.

Rabbit mountain, Thunder bay, silver mine, is yielding ore at 80 feet, which averages three to four thousand dollars to the ton.

The late John Riordan, proprietor of the Mail newspaper, was worth a million real and half a million personal property when he died.

Private Butt and Miss Captain Fisher, of the salvation army, Toronto, have eloped together to the States. Butt leaves a wife and a child.

Rev. Father Riordan has visited Ireland from the United States, and delivered addresses intended to check the late promiscuous emigration.

W. D. McFarlane, of Winnipeg, shot himself in his office in the Bannatyne block, on Tuesday, Nov. 18th. He lived fifteen minutes after being found.

Thomas Davidson, section man on the Selkirk branch of the C. P. R., jumped on a moving hand-car and had his neck broken by the handles.

The Canadian government contract for the construction of a graving dock at Esquimalt, B.C., has been let to Larkin, Connolly & Murphy, of Quebec.

A Mr. Roberts, in charge of the C. P. R. stores at Swift Current, while out shooting, put a charge of shot in his leg, was brought to Winnipeg and died.

Sir John A. Macdonald has been made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He was formerly a Knight Commander of the Bath.

George Farquhar, of Winnipeg, was buried by the caving in of a sewer in which he was working. He was taken out alive, but died before he reached the hospital.

A new food fish called the Skil, or black cod, has been discovered on the coast of Queen Charlotte islands, B. C. They are caught in 250 fathoms of water.

The latest Sir John item is that he went to England to secure funds for the equipment of a Pacific line of steamers to run between British Columbia and China and Japan.

Montana increased in population 4,000 during the past year. The present population is 80,000. The number of cattle is 900,000 and the value of taxable property \$50,000,000.

The Calgary mayoralty vote stood 202 for Murdoch, 16 for Redpath. The elected councillors received votes as follows: S. J. Hogg 148, J. H. Millard 170, Dr. Lindsay 179, J. Clark 147.

Reports from Cassair, B. C., say that the season has been rather dull, with an early fall. The yield averaged \$7 to \$10 a day to the man. New claims are being taken on branches of the Skeena.

Professor Fawcett, postmaster-general of England, is dead. He became totally blind early in life from the bursting of a gun. This did not prevent him from entering parliament and becoming eminent as a writer, speaker, politician and departmental chief.

There is trouble between the Church of England bishop and the civilized Indians of Metlakatla, B. C. At last accounts the bishop had fortified himself in a house and was awaiting the arrival of a government commission.

The national debt of Great Britain is \$107 dollars per head of the population, of New Zealand \$252, Queensland \$266, South Australia \$212, Victoria \$122, New South Wales, \$114, Cape of Good Hope \$61, Canada \$36, United States \$36.

The attorney-general of Canada has commenced an action in the Supreme Court to prevent British Columbia from issuing crown grants of those lands within the railway belt which had been settled on by individuals before the railway act.

The duties collected at the port of Victoria, B.C., in October, last amounted to \$106,780, an increase over October, 1883, of \$40,000. Last year's collections amounted to \$900,000, while it is probable that the present year's will amount to over one million.

The following prices are being paid for wheat at points in Manitoba and the North-West, taken from the Times report of an interview with Mr. Ogilvie: Winnipeg, 68c; Gretna and Emerson, 56c; Morden, Portage la Prairie, Dominion City, Morris and Thornhill, 56c; High Bluff and Manitou, 53c; Macdonald, Carmen and Neepawa, 52c; Brandon, Carberry, Stonewall, Douglas and Minnedosa, 51c; Alexander and Oak Lake, 50 cts; Virden, Elkhorn and Whitewood, 49c; Moosomin, 48c; Wolsley and Regina, 47c.

Herald, Battleford, Oct. 31st: J. C. Gowenlock and R. C. Laurie will put up a grist and saw-mill at Frog Lake, near Ft. Pitt, next spring. The machinery is at Swift current. W. J. McLean, late H. B. factor at Qu'Appelle, has taken charge of the company's post at Ft. Pitt. The new police barrack room is 22 x 30 feet. The I. D. has purchased 600 bushels of seed wheat for service in the vicinity of Battleford; it will be freighted in from Swift current; Frank Otton sub-contracts the mail from Battleford to Ft. Pitt. Post-offices have been established at Clarke's crossing and Saskatoon, supplied once a fortnight from Batheche's. The telegraph line eastward has been repaired. Antoine Paulet, of Red Deer forks, followed some South Piegrans who had run off 27 head of horses; they shot him, breaking his back and causing his death; they got away. The Duck Lake police have been transferred to Carlton. John Coleridge and John G. Oliver, saw millers, have dissolved partnership; J. G. Oliver continues the business.

At a meeting held in Calgary on Nov. 29th to discuss public matters, resolutions were passed: (1) That the meeting was non-political, (2) that the territories should have representation in parliament, and that measures tending in that direction should be taken in Ottawa during the present winter, (3) that the North-West council should be made purely elective, (4) that the number of stipendiary magistrates should be increased by the appointment of one for Calgary, (5) that in well settled places civil power as magistrates should be taken out of the hands of the police; that police should not have the right to search without warrant; and that they should not be allowed to participate in fines collected, (6) that townships 23 and 24, range 1, west of the fifth principal meridian, should be thrown open for settlement, (7) that the hay and wood taxes should be abolished, (8) that a court-house and jail should be erected at Calgary, that the Bow river should be bridged and that a court of appeal should be established in the territories, (9) that a delegation of two should be sent to Ottawa, to be elected by subscribers to the fund for paying their expenses.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Dec. 12th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	80	18
Sunday,	38	10
Monday,	44	24
Tuesday,	34	28
Wednesday,	29	9
Thursday,	22	4
Friday,	13	9

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned by note or otherwise are requested to settle up forthwith. THOS. SMITH.

ESTRAY.—Came on the premises of the undersigned near Fort Saskatchewan about the 15th of July a Heifer calf, about one month old, black and white. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. A. TAILLON.

O. L. No. 1506.—A special meeting of the members of this lodge is requested for Tuesday evening 16th instant at 7 o'clock, at the usual place of meeting. Visiting members cordially welcomed. By order of the W. M. W. J. WALKER, Secretary.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brother, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, ranche supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary, C. Snarple, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax N.S.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of the

"SCHOOL DISTRICT OF EDMONTON, Protestant Public School District, No. — of the North-West Territories," within the following limits, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north shore of the North Saskatchewan river where the line between ranges 24 and 25 west of the 4th principal meridian, according to the survey of the Dominion of Canada, intersects the said river, and going northerly following the said line to the North West corner of section 7 in township 53, range 24 west of the said 4th meridian; then easterly, following the north boundary of said section 7 and of sections 8 and 9 in the above mentioned township and range, as far as the north east corner of said section 9; then southerly, following the east boundary of said section 9 and part of section 4 in the above mentioned township and range to the said North Saskatchewan river; then following the said North Saskatchewan river in its windings to the starting point: comprising within the above mentioned boundaries fractional sections 3 and 4 and sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in said township 53, range 24 west of said 4th principal meridian, and fractional sections 31, 32, 33, and 34 in township 52 range 24 west of said 4th meridian, all of which is on the north side of the said north Saskatchewan river and comprises the village of Edmonton, and hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on

SATURDAY, THE TWENTIETH (20TH) DAY OF DECEMBER, 1884.

Votes will be received at the public school house, Edmonton, from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m. The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take if required:

"You do solemnly swear that your name is (mention name given by the proposed voter); that you are the owner (tenant, or occupant) of (describe the land voted upon); that it is of the value of \$100 (or, if a tenant, of the yearly value of twenty dollars); that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of twenty-one years; that you are not an alien or unfree Indian; that you have not received any corrupt reward and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward for voting at this time and place."

(Signed) M. McCAULEY,

Returning Officer.

D. ROSS,

M. GROAT,

School Committee.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1884.

GO TO

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

For your

Overcoats, Ready-Made Clothing,
Woollen Shirts, Woollen Underclothing,
Cardigan Jackets, Wool and Leather Mitts,
Boots and Shoes, Moccasins,
Hardware, Groceries,
House Paint, White and Gray Blankets,
Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,
Knitting yarn,

And all kinds of Fancy Goods at Reduced Prices.

More Goods to arrive shortly.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Prior street Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

STRANG & COMPANY, successors to Bannatyne & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg. Andrew Strang.

LIVERY, FEED, & SALE STABLE—FT. SASKATCHEWAN MAIL & STAGE LINE.—Good horses, good rigs, the best attention and moderate charges. Mail stage leaves Edmonton every alternate Tuesday morning, commencing June 17th, for Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan; returning leaves Fort Saskatchewan the following Wednesday morning; carrying passengers and express matter in connection with the Edmonton and Calgary Royal mail line. The undersigned are the Royal mail express agents at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. JARVIS & STEWART.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. DELAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Hermitage.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—headquarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.